CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of research

Everyone needs knowledge, knowledge is very important for human life, (Salam, 2008) argues that knowledge is what is known or the result of knowing work. It can help someone do learning. Learning is the relation of action between the students and the educator using the resource of learning in the learning surrounding. (Erik,J,2010) said that there are learning conceptions that described by him , these are, learning as the increase of knowledge; learning as memorizing; learning as the acquisition of fact, procedures etcetera, which can be retained and/or utilized in practice; learning as the abstraction of meaning, learning as an interpretative process aimed at the understanding of reality.

Learning can occur anywhere and through anything, direct or indirect or from another media. (Li,Fei,et al, 2014), Direct learning or known as traditional classroom refer to rooms consist of clean pastel-colored walls and row of desks and chair facing a lectern were placed under the microscope. For ages, education has been centered on attending classes day after day,and people found that school facilities could after learning. In traditional classroom, education is mainly based on teaching system and often focuses on the material itself rather than the learners and differences between capabilities and learning skills,but indirect learning refers to the electronic. In implementing learning, (Gagne and briggs in Arsyad Azhar,2011:4) argue that learning media is any tool or physical that can present the message and stimulate students to learn, such as books, movie,etc.

The learning process in the current school environment cannot be carried out because of the phenomenon that occurs which interferes the face to face learning process in 2020 which the whole world also experience , namely the Covid-19 pandemic. Covid-19 or called Corona Virus Disease 2019, the cause of this disease because of new type of corona virus named SARS. The Covid-19 outbreak was detected in Wuhan, Province of Hubei,December 2019 in China and set by WHO on March 11, 2020. This phenomenon has made most of human activities disrupted, starting from the tourism sector which led to the closure of tourist attractions in a fairly long period of time, then in the manufacturing sector that causes it cannot produce goods, the economic sector that experiencing economic decline, the transportation sector that cannot be operate, the food, social sector and education sector also undergo difficulties. This causes a tremendous impact on the world,especially in Indonesia. All ways have been done by the government to minimize the covid-19 deployment, small till the large scale. Cities in Indonesia such as Medan city, Medan city become one of the cities that do small to large scale, but this is getting worse and worse because the people didnt obey government regulations and made Medan cities become cities with red zones. Cities with red zones mean there are still Covid-19 cases in one or more clusters with a higher number of cases. However, this cannot be shared

simply because the learning process must continue . So the government issued regulations for education in Indonesia so that they can continue the learning process by doing E- learning at home.

E-learning is online learning using the information and technology as a media to study. E-learning by (Michael,2013) is organized with the purpose of learning to use an electronic system or computer also to be able to support a learning process. E-learning is reffering to the use of technology of information in the learning process. In process of E-learning, it certainly will make a difference like directly face- to-face learning as usual. The difference in the learning activities is in the process of teaching and learning face to face will use more interaction between educators and students or by interacting students can tell their opinions, thought,etc, but E-learning makes many students find the difficulties to practice their speaking and they cannot do the active things as they do when directly learning and if they can not practice their speaking skill, it can actually decrease the development of students' speaking skills.

English is a language that currently growing rapidly in various aspects of life because it has been used to communicate and transact in globally. So that, English is very important for our life,then in learning English, there are language skills. Skills are the power for making something useful by using the mind,intellect and ideas. There are 4 language skills that classified into active skills and passive skills based on (Husain,N,2015) . Passive skills are namely listening and reading, and active skills are writing and speaking. Speaking skill is one thing that everyone wants to have when learning English. Speaking is the ability to express ideas or thought in yourself that involve other people using words that can be understood and accepted by many people.Having the skill in speaking means that someone is have courage or confidence. A student becomes confident when they have speaking skill, the student will be more active in the class when the educator asks something, it will be an additional score for the students who have the skill in speaking. However, during the pandemic, in using e-learning, speaking skill will decrease if is not done constinuously.

For this reason, the writer is interest in taking the title "The effect of E- learning on students' speaking skill progress: A case of the seventh grade at SMP Pencawan Medan", this title attracts the attention of the writer because of the phenomenon that occurs nowdays make the students difficult in speaking that using e-learning, that for the writer wants to prove whether using e-learning on students will reduce the development of students 'speaking skill or even e-learning can actually develop students' speaking skill.

1.2 Research Problem

Look at the background above, researchers find some matter,such as:

1.2.1 Does E-learning affect students’ speaking skill progress?

1.2.2 How is the process of students’ speaking skill progress on E-learning?

1.3 The purpose of the research

1.3.1 To figure out does E-learning affect students' speaking skill progress .

1.3.2 To figure out how is the process speaking skill of students' progress on E-learning .

1.4 The scoping research

Focus in this research is does e-learning affect students' speaking skill progress and how is the process of students' speaking skill progress on e- learning. Participants in this study are the seventh grade of SMP Pencawan Medan.

1.5 The importance of research

This research very important for :

1.5.1 The teacher in teaching the students speaking from e-learning.

1.5.2 The students to know the students' speaking skill progress on e- learning.

1.5.3 To be used in ubsequent research as a reference in research and assist readers in knowing students skill progress on e-learning.